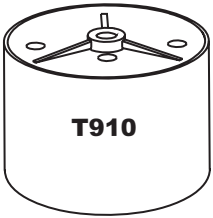
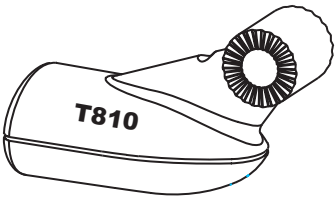
User's manual

NAKI8850B





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www.goyachting.cn

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Introduction

Thank you for choosing our Fish Finder. and welcome to the innovations of Yachting Electronic Co., Ltd! We has been committed to fish finder R&D activities all the way and its products have been reputed for their cutting-edge technologies and reliable performance.

The unit is designed to facilitate fishing on the bank, along the seashore,and on-board in a variety of water areas.

We offer one year charge-free main-tenance against any damages induced by non-human factors; and damages beyond the six months are handled with reasonable charges based on concrete situations. For details regarding maint-enance service, please refer to the warranty explanations.

To familiarize yourself better with the product's operation and maximize the utilization, we invite you to read the User's Guide carefully.

For any possible problems you may encounter during the operation, please switch to the Trouble shooting section for reference.

Packing list

The following items are included in the gift box:

1) A handheld with 3" Dot matrix LCD
2) A transducer with 6m cable
3) A copy of User's Guide

Note: the standard matched transducer of NAKI8850B is T910, which can be used with ice/bank fishing. However there is another T810 transducer can be used in boat fishing, which is optional for customer.

In the event that any of the items listed is found missing, call us immediately or log on to our website at www.goyachting.cn. Clients located in other parts of the world may also refer to their respective local distributors.

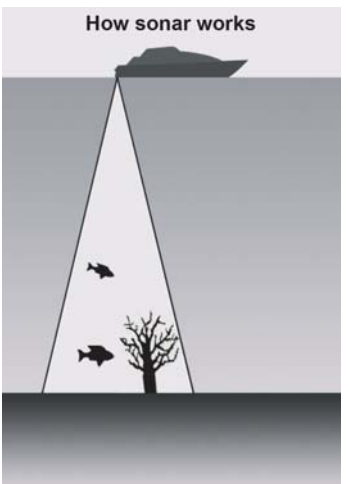
General attention

Warning: Disassembly and maintenance are only to be performed by professionals designated by the Company. Any of the following situations can void the remainder of your warranty: unauthorized disassembly or maintenance, damage or alteration to the production serial number, etc.

Warning: Although the unit is designed waterproof, it is strongly warned not immerge it into in water, whcih may cause damage of inner electronic part.

Understanding sonar

If you are familiar with how sonar works, skip ahead to the next segment. But, if you have never owned sonar Fishfinder before, this segment will tell you the basic working theory about sonar.



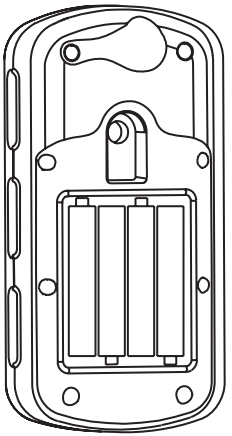
Based on the sonar technology, the Fishfinder could detect the underwater condition, including fish, structure, or bottom. After you finished the installation of transducer and sonar unit, connect the sonar unit to the transducer. The transducer sends a sound wave signal into the water in a cone shape. At the source, the wave is narrow; however as it penetrates deeper, the sound wave

spreads forming a cone (think flashlight). The sound wave bounce back to the transducer when it strikes any object, the object could be fish, structure, bottom or any other object with density being different from the water.

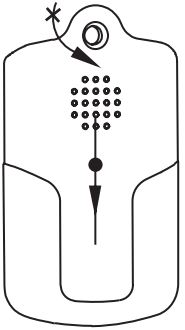
The transducer amplifies the return signal and sends it back to the Fishfinder. By measuring the time between the transmission of the sound wave and when the sound wave bounce back, the Fishfinder could calculate the distance by the inner microprocessor. Then the Fishfinder display the information on the screen for you to interpret.

Installation

Installing the battery



Warning: do not split the battery cover with strength in the vertical directiion!



To take off the battery cover, put and slide it with some strenth

1. Turn the screw anti-clockwise with a screw driver. Then slide the Battery Door towards the bottom of the unit and remove it from the main housing.
2. Install 4 “AAA” batteries. Be certain that the batteries are aligned as per the diagram within the battery compartment.
3. Slide the Battery Door towards the top of the unit until

it is completely closed. Then turn the screw clockwise with a screw driver until snug before continuing. Be certain not to over-tighten it.

Installing the transducer

Transom installation (for T810 transducer)

1. Select the mounting location

When you select a mounting location for the transducer, the flowing should be considered in advance.

The sonar transmission / reception can be affected severely in turbulent water, so please do not mount transducer behind strakes, rows of rivet, water intake, discharge port, the immediate area of the propeller(s). These areas can create turbulence when the boat moves in a high speed.

Do not mount the transducer in locations where it may be vibrate severely when the boat's engine launches or stop. After the installation is finished, make sure the transducer is pointed down straightly to the water surface.

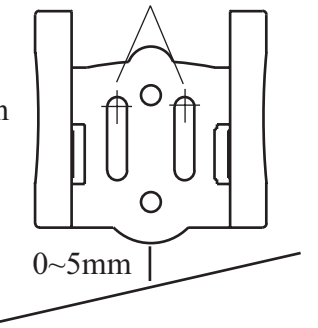
2. Mark the location and drill the mounting holes

1) Make sure the boat is level and no obvious incline of the shipboard。
2) Hold the template against the transom of boat， mark two mounting holes in the two slots. The center of two

Mark the two position

holes should be parallel with water surface.

Make sure the distance between the bottom of template and the lower edge of the transom is about 0~5mm.

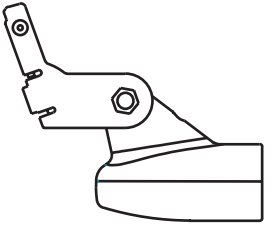


3) Using a 5/32” bit, drill 2 holes approximate 1” (25mm) deep at the marked location. Be careful not drilling too deep then 1”.

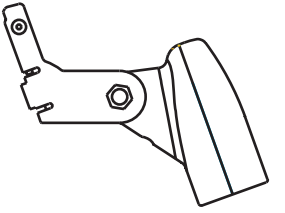
3. Assemble the transducer

1) Slightly spread the pivot and match the transducer to the pivot. The toothed surface make them not separating easily.

a)



b)

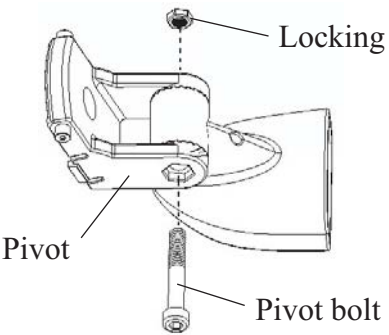


Note: when match the transducer and pivot, please be

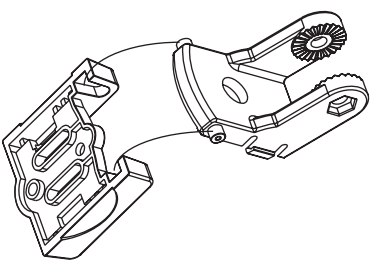
careful not assembling them reversedly. (see the figure，a-right，b-wrong)

2) Put the locking nut into the slot of pivot，then insert the pivot bolt，hand-tighten the pivot bolt.

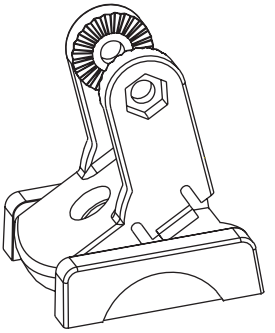
Note：Do not over tighten the pivot-bolt with Allen wrench otherwise you will not being able to adjust the angle of transducer。



3) Match the pivot to the template.

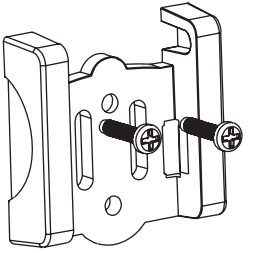


Note: Do not push the pivot into the bracket.



4. Initial installation of transducer

1) Apply marine sealant to the 4 x 15mm screws and the two holes on transom. Hold the bracket against transom again， slightly tighten the template by two 4 x 15mm screws.



Note: Do not over tighten, otherwise you will not be able to adjust the transducer。

2) Adjust the template to make it roughly vertical to the water surface，then tighten the two screws with Allen wrench

3) Press the pivot into the bracket, and then rotate the transducer to make it parallel with the water surface. Note: The pivot match the transducer by ratchets，and the increment is12 degree, so in some situations you may find it impossible to adjust the transducer completely parallel with the water surface. In this situation a slight incline (1~5degree) is acceptable.

5. Routing the cable

According to the different situation of boat, you could choose to route the transducer through or over the transom to the sonar unit.

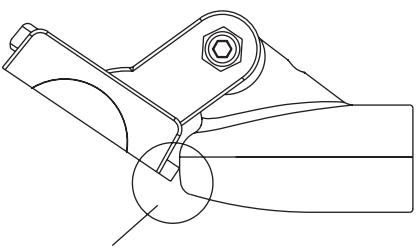
If you choose to route the transducer through the transom to the sonar unit, please follow the steps bellow:

1) hold one cable clamp at the position approximate 1/4 distance from the top of transom to the transducer，then mark the position with a pencil. Using a 1/8” bit, drill

tow holes approximate 3/8” (10mm) deep.

2) Apply some marine sealant to the hole, and then tighten the cable clamp with two screws.

3) If more than one cable clamp are needed, repeat step1，2



The template touchs the transducer

Note： As the transducer is adjustable，make sure the cable between the transducer and the first clamp is not tighten. Enough slack should be remained; otherwise the transducer cable is easily damaged. To make sure such damage will not happen，please rotate the transducer to the utmost position before tighten the first cable clamp (see figure-7).

4) When route the transducer cable to the sonar unit, avoid

enwinding the transducer cable with other electrical wires or some electrical device that may cause interference, as this will affect the transducer's transmission / reception of sonar signal.

5. Test the initial installation

To get a better installation of the transducer, we suggest you testing the initial installation and adjust the transducer according to the test outcome.

Before the test, please make certain you have finished the installation of the sonar unit and properly connect the transducer cable to the sonar unit. Also make sure the distance between the transducer and bottom is not beyond the depth capability of your Fishfinder.

1) Power up the sonar unit and see whether there is sonar information on display. If yes, it means the sonar unit is properly connected to the transducer. If not， please check the connection between the sonar unit and the transducer.

2) First， run your boat at a low speed. See the sonar

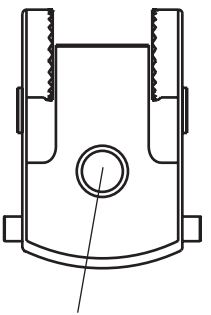
information on the screen. If the sonar display comes out normal, then speed up your boat. Always observe the sonar display during the course. If signal losing or abnormal sonar display happens when the boat run at a certain speed， note the speed of your boat。

3) Adjust the transducer in a small scope and run the boat at the noted speed (step 2). Then observe the sonar display. If the sonar display is normal, go to the next step. If not, please adjust the transducer until it comes out normal. If by any means a normal sonar display can not be obtained, then it is necessary for you to relocate the position of the transducer.

7. The final installation

1) Make sure the transducer could be completely immersed into water, and then adjust the location of template on the transom to make the transducer immersed into water as low as possible. This will make the transducer's transmission / reception being affected by the whirlpool at the smallest extent when the boat runs at a high speed.

2) As soon as you believe having found the best mounting location of the transducer, release the pivot from the template, then mark the third hold with a pencil.



The third hole

3) Using a 5/32” bit, drill a hole appreciated 1” (25mm) deep at the marked position.

4) Apply some marine sealant in three holes and hold the template against the transom. After you are certain the installation is completely in line with the mounting location which you got at step 4, then tighten the three screws with Allen wrench。

5) Press the pivot into the template.

Shoot-thru-hull installation (for T810 transducer)

Transom installation is the most widely used method to install the transducer. However in some situation you also could use Shoot-thru-hull transducer installation. Which, compared with Transom installation, is more convenient and fast. However, considering of the material of boat and any possible trapped air bubbles in the material, sonar signals will be slightly reduced when passing through the boat hull.

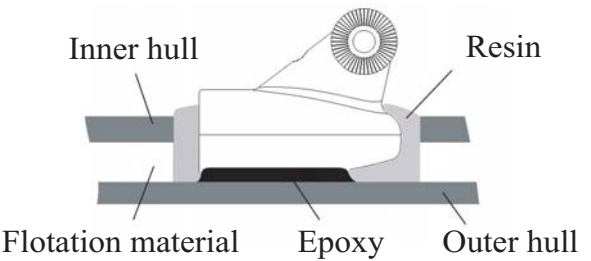
1. Preparation

The boat hull should be single layer construction, since the sonar signal could not pass through air.

Note: The areas being chosen to mount the transducer should be free from turbulent water. Any ribs、strakes and other protrusions that may create turbulence should be avoided.

With double-hulled boat, you could make the shoot-thru-hull installation only when some flotation materials (such as plywood, balsa, wood or foam) are removed from the

chosen area(see the following figure).



Warning: contact your boat dealers to get the full specifications of your boat. And never try to remove any materials from the inner hull before you completely know about the composition of your hull.

Chose an appropriate position in the inner hull, then removing the inner layer of fiberglass and flotation materials, thus the surface of outer hull exposed.

Epoxy the transducer to the outer layer of fiberglass; press the transducer with a slight twisting motion to purge any trapped air from underneath.

After the epoxy cures for 24hours and be certain that the

epoxy is solidified, fill the remaining space with resin. And then the installation of transducer is finished.

With the shoot-thru-hull installation, the transducer will not be able to adjust as soon as it is fixed. So, test before final installation is necessary.

2. Find a better mounting location

1) Fill the hull with enough water to submerge the transducer.

2) In the sump of the boat, place the transducer at the identified mounting position, face down. To make the transducer in position, some heavy object could be used.

3) Turn on the sonar unit, run the boat to water area that the depth is about 20feet to test whether the sonar display is normal (if needed, please adjust the sensitivity and depth range). If not, check the connection between the control head and the transducer.

4) Run the boat at various speed to see the sonar display, if such phenomena appears: sonar strength obviously decreasing, signal losing, bottom missing, then note the

speed and choose another location for the transducer.

5) Repeat step 4 until you get the best mounting location for the transducer.

3. The Permanent Shoot-Thru-Hull installation

1) make sure the surface of the chosen location is clear、dry and free of any oil, then sand the mounting surface of transducer with 100 grit sandpaper until it looks very clean and flat.

2) Wipe off the sand debris on mounting surface with a piece of cloth, and then clean the mounting surface of hull and transducer with rubbing alcohol.

3) Get a quantity of epoxy and hardener, mix them in a certain proportion and thoroughly, slowly stir them on a paper plate. Avoid forming air bubbles in the epoxy.

4) When the epoxy looks unworkable (about 20minietes are needed from the beginning you mixing them), make sure there are no air bubbles in the epoxy layer, then spread a thin layer of epoxy on the surface of transducer, a comparably thick layer to the surface of sand area on

the hull.

5) Press the transducer into the epoxy of the sanding area on the hull with a slight twisting motion, forcing any air bubbles out from underneath. Make sure the face of the transducer will be parallel with the hull after you finish all the above job.

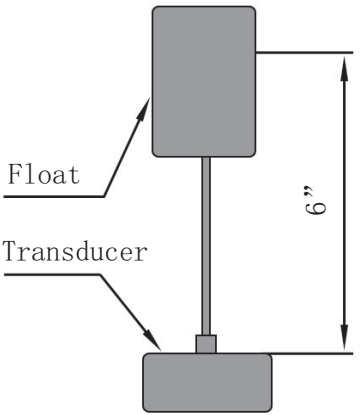
Warning: do not bump the transducer while the epoxy is wet. It will take about 24hous for the epoxy curing completely.

Note: weight the transducer with some heavy object to prevent it from moving during the epoxy curing. When the epoxy cures completely, drain out the remained water from the hull.

6) Route the cable to the control head, and now it's ready to use.

Ice / bank fishing installation (for T910 transducer)

Adjusting the float



It is very important to adjust the location of the transducer under the water. The transducer must be adjusted so that it is a minimum of 150 mm away from the float. In calm water the transducer can be set at which will provide the maximum amount of sonar coverage. In rougher water, the transducer may need to be lowered into the water further to provide stabilized readings.

1. Pull out the rubber stopper.

2. Adjust the float so that it is 150 to 250 mm away from the transducer.
3. Replace the rubber stopper. To prevent accidental loss of the stopper, always press the rubber stopper firmly into the float before tossing the transducer into the water.

Using the transducer

1. Toss the sensor and float assembly into the water. To toss, place the sonar sensor and float in your hand, and pitch underhand. Do not throw the sensor by the cable as this will cause unrepairable damage. Before tossing, be certain that the cable is free from tangles and is not wrapped around anything.
2. Use a pole to guide the sonar sensor to a desirable position or add floats on the cable to put the sensor at the corresponding position.
3. To retrieve the sensor and float simply pull in the cable being certain to neatly wind up the excess cable.

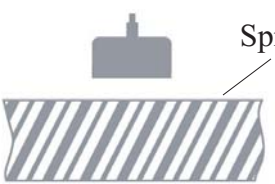
Note: To remove the Sonar Sensor Float, remove the rubber stopper first, then slide the cable through the center

of the float toward the plug and gently work the plug through the center of the float in a rocking motion. To add, reverse the steps above.

Warning: Do not allow the cable to sink to the bottom as it may become entangled in debris.

Ice fishing

It is usually difficult to find the appropriate fishing position when doing ice fishing, yet this product (NAKI8850B) will make things easy. To achieve the best performance for ice fishing, it is highly recommended that you cut a hole through the ice and place the Fish Finder directly in the water. However, by using NAKI8850B, you don't have to cut holes again and again to find the suitable fishing position. Please follow these steps when doing ice fishing:



Note: To use ice fishing, you should choose T820 transducer.

1. Find an appropriate position on the ice surface. Clear away snow to expose the ice surface, making sure the surface is smooth.
2. Spray a small amount of liquid water on the ice and set the sensor on the water allowing the unit to freeze to the ice.
3. If there are any air pockets between the sensor and ice, the unit will not work properly, and will require you to try another spot, or cut a hole in the ice to put the sensor directly into the water.
4. To remove the sensor from the frozen ice, gently tap the sensor at the base with your hand. If it will not come loose, spray a small amount of water on the ice surface around the base and repeat step 4 until the sonar sensor is easily removed.

Note: Due to various environmental conditions, the above process may be a little different in some situations.

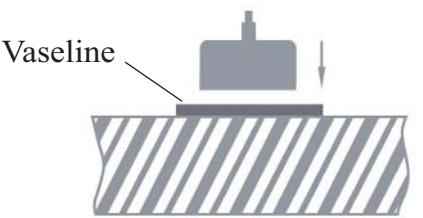
Warning: Never use a blunt object to strike the sonar sensor as this may cause damage to the sensitive internal

electronics.

Boat fishing

There are three ways of using the Fish Finder from a boat:

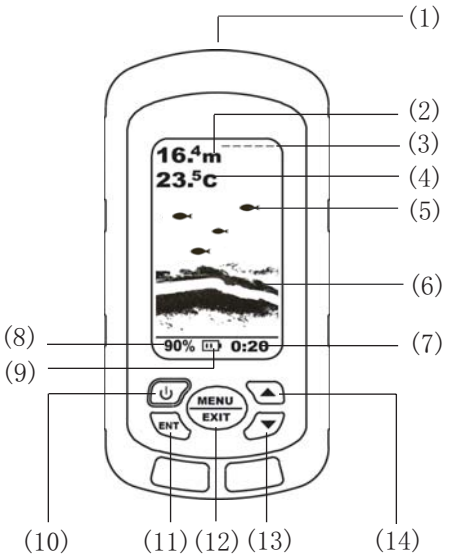
1. Toss the sensor into the water as said in the previous instructions.
2. “Shoot-Thru” the hull of a boat:
   coat the hull face below of the sensor with Vaseline and press it against the hull bottom with a twisting motion.



If depth readings appear as “---” while using the “thoot-thru”, place the sensor directly in the water to verify that the Fish Finder is operating properly. If it operates properly while directly in the water, reposition the sensor in a new location in the hull, and repeat methods A, B, or C. These

methods do not work on all hulls and you may have to place the sensor directly in the water for proper operation. Note: T he “shoot thru” capability of the Fish Finder does not apply to all boats. The hull must be made out of solid fiberglass, or a maximum of 3 mm aluminum, and be in direct contact with the water, with no air pockets.

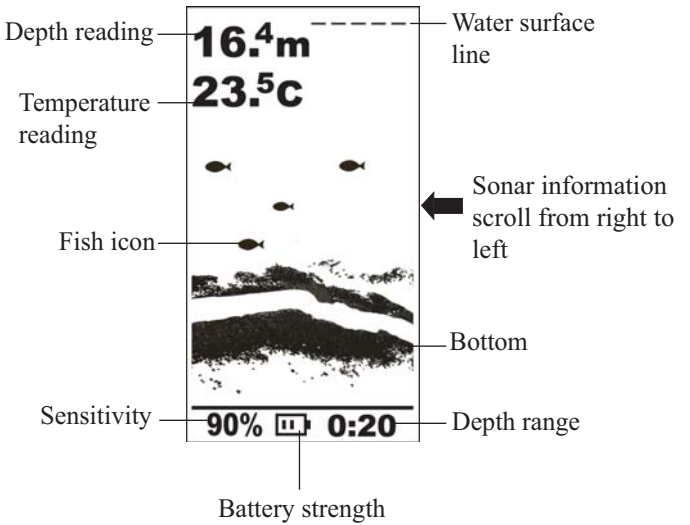
Operational Panel Basic



(1) Transducer plug
(2) Depth Reading
(3) Water surface line
(4) Temperature Reading
(5) Fish Icon
(6) Bottom
(7) Depth Range
(8) Sensitivity Reading
(9) Battery Strength
(10) Power Key
(11) Ent Key
(12) Menu and Exit Key
(13) Down Arrow Key.
(14) Up Arrow Key

Display

1. Understanding the display



(1) Depth reading: indicate water depth

(2) Temperature reading: indicate atmosphere temperature

(3) Sensitivity: the curren sensitivity setting

(4) Water surface line: display the position of water surface

(5) Fish icon: a fish symbol to display the detected target

(6) Bottom: indicate the bottom condition

(7) Depth range: the current Depth range setting
(8) Battery strength: indicate the remained battery strength

The detection graph is shown from the right corner from top to down. It would scroll forwards to left continuously. The most present and newest signals are displayed on the rightmost screen. And the leftmost are those of 16 seconds ago.

2. Depth range

The unit will automatically adjust the depth range according to water conditions. It always keeps the bottom displayed in the lower portion of the screen.

When the depth unit is set to feet, this fish finder has the following depth ranges: 15, 30, 50, 65, 130, 200, 260, and 330 feet.

When the depth unit is set to meter, the fish finder has the following depth ranges: 5, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100m.

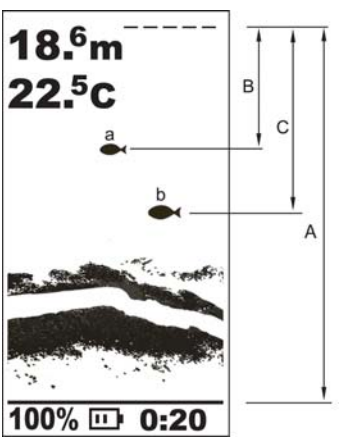
Depth range changes or signal loss will cause lines with missing detail and / or abrupt changes in the graphed bottom. The screen image jump shown here is due to an automatic

change in depth.

New returns graphed at a different scale will not match up with the historic data already graphed at a higher or lower scale.

3. Water surface line

The water surface line indicate the displayed position of water surface on the screen, which is very helpful for you to estimate the depth of detected fish.



For example,
the current depth reading is 18. 6m, and the position of fish icon(B) is about 1/3 of total depth(A), thus the fish-a lies on the position about (18.6*1/3=)6.2m deep from water surface.
Accordingly, you could estimate the fish-b lie about 1/2 of the A total depth, which is (18.6*1/2=)9.3m.

Underwater conditions vary greatly, so some experience is needed to get the most benefits of your fishfinder. Use the message displayed in the screen as a helpful tools for your judgment, thus you could exert the full function of your fishfinder.

Operation

Menu Operation Instruction

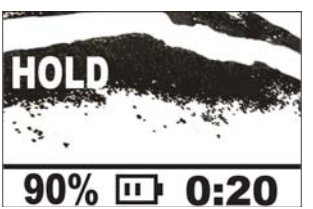
The menu setting of NAKI8850B is convenient and friendly. You can get various function setting by simple operation.

1) Power key: Power on / Power off

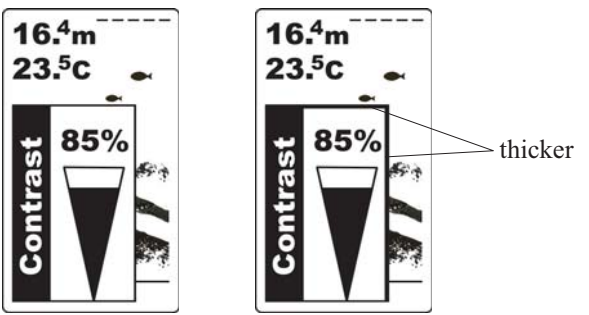
Note: to shut off the unit, press the Power key and keep it for 3s, then release it.

2) ENT key: To confirm a setting / hold the screen.

Note: when the unit is working, pressing Ent key will "freeze" the screen, which is helpful for you to carefully study the underwater condition.



Note: when you enter into a menu setting, pressing Ent key, then you are able to change the setting, and the frame line of current menu will look thicker then non-setting. see following:



non-setting setting

To exit the setting condition, press ENT key again.

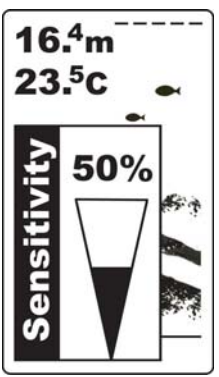
3) MENU & EXIT key: to enter or exit menu setting.

4) Up arrow / down arrow key: to increase / decrease the setting value.

Sensitivity

Sensitivity determines how echoes will be displayed on the screen.

Increasing the sensitivity will make you see more details on the screen. In such situations when you see too much clutter on the screen, decreasing the sensitivity will play an effect. The larger the sensitivity is, the more relatively strong sonar returns the screen will display. If the sensitivity is decreased too low, most sonar returns (which maybe fish) will not be displayed.



In situation while water is clear or very deep, try increasing the sensitivity, which will let you see even the very weak returns.

However in situation while water is turbid, try decreasing the sensitivity, which will make only the useful echo be showed on the screen and the noise will be omitted.

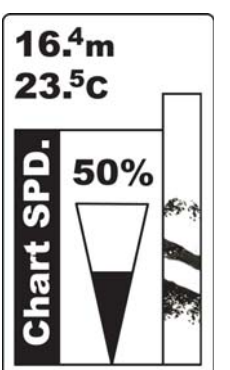
To set the Sensitivity:

1) Press MENU to enter into menu setting,
2) Use the Up / Down Arrow to select Sensitivity option.
3) Press ENT to confirm selecting
4) Use the Up / Down Arrow to increase / decrease the value
5) Press ENT to confirm the setting.
6) Press EXIT to exit.

Chart speed

Chart Speed control how fast the sonar information moves across the screen.

With the high speed, you could see more information across the screen; however the fast moving information makes you feel difficult to interpret the fish details and bottom.



With the low speed, you fell easeful to have enough time to interpret the fish details and bottom. However the compressed information may cause a little problem for you to interpret them.

To achieve better images, try adjusting the Chart Speed level to match the actual condition: stationary, drifting slowly or running you boat at different speed.

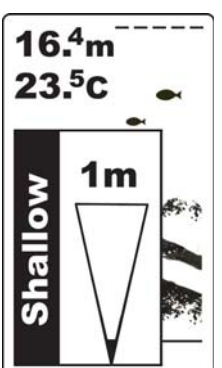
To set the Chart Speed:

1) Press MENU to enter into menu setting,
2) Use the Up / Down Arrow to select Chart Speed option.
3) Press ENT to confirm selecting
4) Use the Up / Down Arrow to
5) Press ENT to confirm the setting.
6) Press EXIT to exit.

Shallow

The Fishfinder sound an alarm tone when the bottom goes shallower or equal than the alarm's setting.

You also could exit alarm mode by enter into Shallow menu and artificially increase the current depth alarm value to a safe grade.



To set the Shallow:

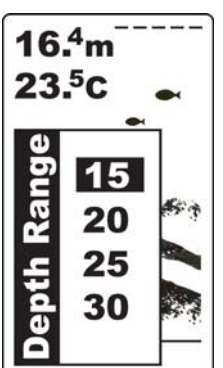
1) Press MENU to enter into menu setting,
2) Use the Up / Down Arrow to select Shallow option.
3) Press ENT to confirm selecting
4) Use the Up / Down Arrow to increase / decrease the value
5) Press ENT to confirm the setting.
6) Press EXIT to exit.

Depth Range

Depth Range determine in which portion the bottom will display in the screen. (For example, if the actual depth is 10m, and the current Depth Range is 20m, then the bottom will display on 50% portion of the screen).

To set the Depth Range:

1) Press MENU to enter into menu setting,
2) Use the Up / Down Arrow to select Depth Range option.
3) Press ENT to confirm selecting
4) Use the Up / Down Arrow to change the value



5) Press ENT to confirm the setting.
6) Press EXIT to exit.

Fish ID.

Fish ID control the way the detected target is displayed on the screen.

1) If Fish ID is on, a fish icon will be displayed when some fish and other object is detected.
2) If Fish ID is off, a arch will be displayed on the screen.

Fish ID is On

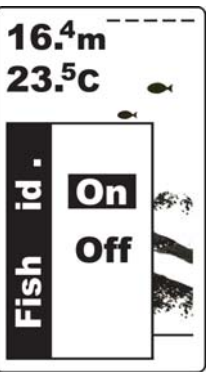
Fish ID is Off

Note: your sonar unit is advanced, however it can not distinguish between fish and other suspended objects such as turtles, trotlines, submerged floats, air bubbles, etc. One word, it could be fooled. So, you may see fish icon on the screen, actually there is no fish underwater.

However, the Fish ID is very helpful for you to take some of the work out of studying the screen. That means Fish ID provides you a tool to distinguish the fish in a max possbility

and omits other negligible sonar information.

To know as more as possible what's under your boat, we suggest you turn off the Fish ID, and only study the sonar returns which is displayed as archs.



To set the Fish ID.:

1) Press MENU to enter into menu setting,
2) Use the Up / Down Arrow to select Fish ID. option.
3) Press ENT to confirm selecting
4) Use the Up / Down Arrow to change the value.
5) Press ENT to confirm the setting.
6) Press EXIT to exit.

Units

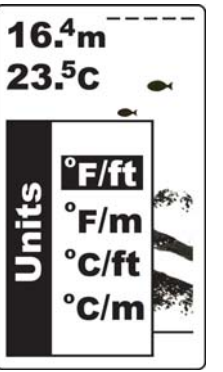
Units is used to choose depth unit and Temp unit. There are four combinations for you to choose the depth unit and Temp unit:

Fahrenheit / Feet

Fahrenheit / Meter

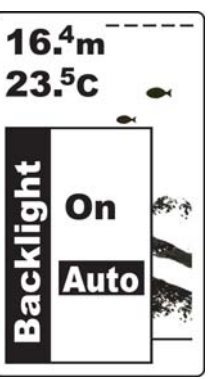
Celsius / Feet
Celsius / Meter

To set the Units.:



1) Press MENU to enter into menu setting,
2) Use the Up / Down Arrow to select Units. option.
3) Press ENT to confirm selecting
4) Use the Up / Down Arrow to change the value.
5) Press ENT to confirm the setting.
6) Press EXIT to exit.

Backlight



Backlight is used to let you choose whether the backlight is on or auto in some enviroment.
To set the Backlight:
1) Press MENU to enter into menu setting,
2) Use the Up / Down Arrow to

select Backlight. option.

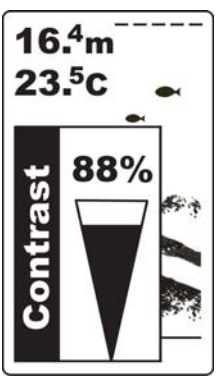
3) Press ENT to confirm selecting
4) Use the Up / Down Arrow to change the value.
5) Press ENT to confirm the setting.
6) Press EXIT to exit.

Contrast

Contrast is used to let you get a most suitable display when you operate the unit.

To set the Contrast:

1) Press MENU to enter into menu setting,
2) Use the Up / Down Arrow to select Contrast option.
3) Press ENT to confirm selecting
4) Use the Up / Down Arrow to increase / decrease the value.
5) Press ENT to confirm the setting.
6) Press EXIT to exit.

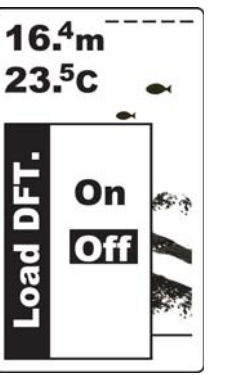


Load DFT

Load DFT is used to restore to the factory settings.

To set the Load DFT:

1) Press MENU to enter into menu setting,
2) Use the Up / Down Arrow to select Load DFT option.
3) Press ENT to confirm selecting
4) Use the Up / Down Arrow to change the option.
5) Press ENT to confirm the setting.
6) Press EXIT to exit.



Trouble shooting

1. Nothing Happens When I turn the Power On.

a) Make sure that you have installed a good set of batteries and aligned them as per the diagram within the battery compartment.

b) Make sure that the temperature of the environment is above -10~45degree. When using this product in the cold environment, please make sure that the temperature of the main unit is above certain degree.

2. Weak Bottom Echo, Unstable Depth Reading, or No Fish Signals.

a) Make certain the transducer is installed properly.

b) Extremely heavy vegetation may confuse the sonar signal, causing it to misinterpret the depth. If you are certain that the readings are incorrect under these conditions, discontinue use.

c) Oil, dirt and fuel might cause a film to form on the transducer and reduce its effectiveness. Cleaning the

face of the sensor might help.

d) Electrical noise from the boat's motor can interferes with the sonar, which will cause some weaker signals being eliminated.

e) Please check the battery voltage. The unit's transmitter power will decrease due to the voltage drop. And this will reduce its ability to find the bottom or targets.

f) The sonar might be in turbulent water. Mounting it in a smooth flow of water might help.

3. No depth readout when transducer is installed in the way "Shoot-thru-hull".

Make certain the hull of the boat is single layer construction. Also any air trapped in the lamination of the fiberglass would prevent the sonar signal passing through, which will cause no depth readout.

4. Bottom disappears, suddenly weakens, when the boat moves at high speed

a) The sonar might be in turbulent water. See the installation guide and adjust the transducer position to a

smooth flow of water.

b) Electrical noise from the boat's motor can interferes with the sonar, which will cause some weaker signals being eliminated. Try increasing the Noise Reject level or routing Fishfinder"s power and the transducer cable away from the electrical source.

5. Nothing appears on the display even you can see fish under the transducer.

a) Check the transducer installation to make certain it is properly installed. An improper installation may cause sonar signal lost.

b) Oil, dirt and fuel might cause a film to form on the transducer and reduce its effectiveness. Cleaning the surface of the transducer might help.

c) Electrical noise from the boat's motor can interferes with the sonar, which will cause some weaker signals being eliminated.

6. The display become so cluttered that you even could not achieve a clear bottom

Such cluttered display maybe caused because:

a) The water is too low

b) The water is too turbid

c) There are so much debris in the water

Maintenance

With a view to making most of your Fishfinder, we recommend you follow the steps bellow and carry out maintenance.

1. For the case

Cleaning the sonar unit's outer case (except for the screen) with a cloth dipped mild detergent solution, and then wipes it dry.

2. For the screen

Use a piece of soft cloth or pelt to clean the screen (fresh water or eyeglass cleaner can be used if needed). Stubborn dirt or oil stains remaining on the screen shall not be wiped with force; otherwise it may scratch the surface.

Additionally, give daily attention to ensure the screen is keep of any chemicals.

3. Storage

Never place your Fishfinder in an enclosed compartment of the vehicle! High temperature building up due to

concentrated air in hot days can pose damage to internal electronic parts.

Guarantee Conditions

1. We assure you this product is free from defects in materials and workmanship. The warranty coverage is One Year from the date of purchase, during which if the unit fails to perform as described in the product's written specifications, we will repair or replace it free of charge. As for products exceeding the warranty coverage, the maintenance department will charge customers some fees according to the real situation.

2. This warranty is void if damage or malfunction is due to abuse, misuse, accident, failure to reasonably maintain, improper installation or use, or unauthorized alteration or repairs. Our company retains the final right to judge or repair the defected products.

3. Our company holds the right to update the products. And it is not obligated for our company to update the former products according to the new standard.

Specifications and feature

1. Specifications:

1) Display

Display: 3.0in / 76mm, FSTN LCD

Display Resolution: 128 x 64 (H ×W) Pixels

Display Contrast: 0~100% Adjustable Range

Backlight: On / Auto

Visible in strong sunlight

2) Sonar

Depth Capability: 100m

Sonar Frequency: 190KHZ

Sonar Beam Angle: 45°

Sonar Alarms: Fish / Shallow

3) Technical And Casing

Back-Up Memory: Built-in memory stores sonar settings when the unit is turned off.

Operational Temperature: From -10C to 50C (14 Fto122 F)

Sensor Cable Length: 6 M (20 Feet)

Unit Dimensions: 138mm × 69mm × 32mm.

IPX7 Level Sealed and waterproof casing design

4) Power

Power Supply: 4 × AAA Alkaline Batteries

Handheld Battery Life: 20 Hours Continuous Use

Handheld Power Off Automatically In 10 Minutes Without Any Using.

2. Features

1) Switchable Fish Identification mode
2) Sensitivity: 0~100% Adjustable Range
3) Chart Speed: 0~100% Adjustable Range
4) Multi level Depth Range
5) “Freeze” Screen At Any Time
6) Depth Units: Meters / Feet.
7) Temperature Units: Celsius / Fahrenheit
8) Fresh / Salt Water Environment
9) True Changing Water Bottom Graph.
10) Big / Small Fish Identification

Contact Us

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